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CONDENSES MILE.

SURP HOTEL, Fire Island Beach, will remain

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## New-York Daily Cribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

· WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Bey of Tunis is accused of supporting the rebels ; he is believed to be acting under instructions from Constantinople. - New riots are reported from Ireland. \_\_\_\_ The Ameer of Afghanistan is said to be within seventy miles of Candahar. - Fresh persecutions of Jews have broken out in Germany.

DOMESTIC .- President Garfield was taken in safety from Washington to Long Branch yesterday; in the evening the result of the journey was manifested in high pulse and temperature; at the stations along The road great crowds of people gathered and stood with heads uncovered and in silence; religious services were held in various parts of the country and prayers were made for the President's recovery. The Social Science Association continued in session at Saratoga. = At New-London the commemoration of the Groton Heights massacre was be gup, in the presence of a great crowd of visitors. In an accident on the Wabach Railroad near Shenandoah, Iowa, one man was killed and eleven others were injured, ...... Fire at Arcola, Ill., caused a loss of \$100,000. Forest fires are raging in the Saginaw Valley and other parts of Michigan ; it is reported that the village of Richmondville was burned and eight lives lost, = A singular atmospheric phenomenon was noticed yesterday at Boston, Providence and other places. === A mirage was seen at Long Branch. Eleven men were blown to pieces by an explosion of powder at Marquette, Mich.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Sir Hugh, Fair Count, Olivia, Parole, Sly Dance and Lizzie D. won the Gravesend races yesterday. ==== The day was the hottest of the season. === An attempt has been made to revive interest in the World's Fair project. Meetings of prayer for the President were held in this city and its vicinity. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121a grains) 87.67 cents. Stocks quiet but higher, closing irregular.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy and fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 95°; lowest, 71°; average, 8014°.

One Coroner's jury-a jury in Newark-has had the good sense to adopt THE TRIBUNE'S suggestion that the sale of the toy pistol should be prohibited by law, and Judge Depue yesterday, in his charge to the Grand Jury, concurred in that opinion.

A letter from Mr. Darwin was a notable feature of the proceedings of the Social Science Association yesterday. It related to a ques tion with which science has hardly concerned itself yet-the mental and bodily development of infants, and suggested a number of points. statistics of which might throw light upon the educational methods to be used with children.

There is a symptom of an attempt to revive the World's Fair project. We are promised a systematic agitation when Congress assembles, If the promoters of the idea will abandon the mistakes that have been committed, and avoid the mistakes that have been threatened-especially with respect to Central Park-the new movement may have better success. Probably a later year than 1883, however, would have to be selected.

Receiver Hopkins, of the Manhattan Elewated Railway, has made a suggestion in a report upon the finances of the New-York Road. which the public will hear with some amusement. It is that the company, in order to make up its deficiency, should charge the full rates allowed by law, which would include a fare of sixteen cents to Harlem. It does not seem to have occurred to the receiver that any increase of fares on the elevated roads will promptly increase the deficiency instead of the receipts, nor does it seem to have occurred to him that if there is a deficiency in the returns on the small ocean of water contained in these stocks, the public is in no mood to make it up.

Yesterday was a phenomenal day, not only in its heat, but in the appearance and character of the atmosphere. Reports come from warious points in the New-England and Middle States of strange atmospheric conditions. The sun was obscured, making it necessary to use gas in shops and factories from noon on, and at the same time the air was "pervaded," the accounts say, with a peculiar yellowish light, in which gas light bad a white gleam like the electric light, and grass had a livid green color. A New-England professor ascribes the phenomenon to the presence of some influence absorbing the shorter and larger wave lengths, leaving only the yellow and green, and thinks the smoke from forest fires in Canada and the pollen from fir and pine trees may have been the disturbing causes.

Let the Apaches go learn of the accomplished and versatile Kamloops, and make war no

pursued by a constable with a warrant. The tribe resolved to punish this outrageous proceeding in a fitting manner, and while they did so, exhibited a remarkable knowledge of the weapons of peace, and of the resources of the new code-for there be a new code among the Kam-They organized a court, found the constable guilty-of what the imagination fails to conceive, and fined him \$30, which probably represents the cost of a gigantic spree of all the Kamloops that ever robbed a backwoods grocery. The constable, not having provided himself with money to pay fines to the people who ought to be his prisoners, gave a charcoal promissory note on a shingle, which the tribe accepted with civilized promptitude, The constable returning to his people, a bloodless war was inaugurated, the chief result of which appears to be that the Kamloops are 'defiant." Which they may well be, as that promissory note is not likely ever to be paid.

It is good to see the words "Carr, commanding" at the end of a dispatch dated two days after the fight took place in which he and all his command were believed to have fallen. The report of the massacre of these troops recalled, in its picture of Indian treachery, the murder of Canby, and in the supposed slaughter, the butchery of Custer and his men. It evoked much popular feeling, and the general relief is correspondingly marked. General Carr's report confirms the original report that the firing was begun by the Indian scouts of our own troops, and shows that the common opinion that the attack was premeditated was correct. General Carr gives it as his own opinion, founded upon the testimony of well-informed persons, that the Indians have been preparing for this attack for six months. The dispatch pays a high tribute to the bravery of the command. and notes some picturesque incidents. It is pleasant to read of the young surgeon, Dr. McCreary, who fought bravely while there was fighting to do and before the time for surgery began, and to note the General's modest mention of his young son. The long preparation of the Indians for this outbreak must renew the apprehensions of a long, bloody and costly war, in which many brave soldiers will be killed, and after which their murderers will be received at Washington as high treaty powers. It would mitigate somewhat the hardships of these conflicts if Congress should at last learn to increase the prairie police to a point where it can do its work.

A HISTORIC RIDE,

The President is at Long Branch. After a journey which his surgeons evidently regarded with some apprehension, he is out of the Washington atmosphere, and is in a more hopeful condition. Millions of citizens united vesterday in devout prayers for his recovery, and at the same hour all the science and art of the century was employed in the effort to move him without danger. "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry," was the watchword of the Puritans. Infinite power works through human agencies. Even while millions were praying, thousands of skilled men were doing their utmost to save the life of the President.

This ride will be historic. One grand soldier and a strong horse made immortal the ride through the Valley of Virginia. But here were employed all the resources of civilization. "Fifty-five miles an hour; the movement of the car scarcely felt; pulse 102"; was the dispatch which told how far science had conquered space; the greatest railroad company in the world had placed its best engine and engineer at the disposal of the President, and in seven hours had constructed a car espefitted for his needs. wheels, spring-boards for the bed, wiregauze for the windows, a false roof to keep off the heat, trains stopped wherever the noise of their passing might disturb the Nation's patient-such were the provisions of the Pennsylvania Company for the emergency. At sixty miles an hour a full glass of water was not spilled. The skilled point at which all human strength seems to be surgeons to direct the speed of the train, the swift telegraphers to send orders, the trained attendants to meet every want, and the loving friends to cheer the patient at every step-all these and other helps were supplied. But above all, the Nation offers its thanks to the Infinite Father, if the dangerous and trying trip has ended in safety.

The Nation reverently thanks God this day that the President is in position to have greater hope of recovery. It has been like a great battle between Death and Science. The Nineteenth Century has done what it could to save the life of a beloved and noble man, and the issue is with Him who doeth all things well. Perhaps the trip would not have been made, but for the dauntless courage of the President and his wife, who have insisted earnestly upon the trial. Perhaps a little delay in building new tracks at Washington or at Elberon might have cost the patient his life. Certainly, an instant's neglect by a train conductor, engineer, switchman or station-agent might have brought sorrow to all the land. Even the waiting crowds, which stood with loving silence as the train whirled by, did their part. This removal has tested the civilization of the country. Imperial power could not have done better, and the Nation rejoices to-day that its efforts do not seem to have been unsuccessful.

The strain of such a journey, to a man so weak as the President, may not be immediately felt. Some reaction is possible, and the late dispatches show that the immediate effect of the journey was a high pulse. A weaker condition and greater appearance of danger would not be surprising. But the patient seems to have strength enough to resist the fatigue, and the change will give him new courage and hope. He has longed for it, and the escape from the malaria of Washington may seem to him an escape from the shadow of death. That the surgeons in charge believed his removal necessary is known, and they would not have taken such a risk without reason. While praying for the recovery of the President and hoping that the efforts of human skill and science may not be ineffective, the Nation knows that it must wait for some hours or days before the final result of this brave and skilful undertaking can be

THE SECOND ELECTIONS IN FRANCE. The results of the complementary elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies held at various points in France last Sunday go to strengthen the verdict of the first ballotings. In spite of the quarrels and divisions of the Republicans, it is plain that Republicanism is stronger than ever. In several districts there were fierce contests between Intransigeants and Opportunists, but in no single case did a Reactionary candidate profit by these divisions. Of the sixty-four Deputies chosen fifty-six are Republicans. The Royalists lose three scats and the Bonapartists seven. Evidently the political questions which are going to agitate the French Nation in the near future concern the

restore monarchical rule under one form or another.

If there were much real vitality left in the factions which oppose Republicanism, the hotheaded and often personal and indecent conflicts between the extreme and moderate elements of the Republican party would have ended in the choice of Reactionists by some of the constituencies. But nothing of the sort has happened. The Republicans are so numerous that they can divide and still conquer. When an election is coming on the air is filled with factional cries. There are as many shades of Republicanism as there are colors to the rainbow. Each has its newspapers-spiteful, partisan little sheets as a rule-and there is a deal of denunciation and not a little slander simed at leading politicians; but when the polls close it is found that the winning candidate, no matter to which of the shifting subdivisions of Republican polities be may belong, is in favor of maintaining free representative government in France. The Legitimists have only a fastexpiring sentiment to appeal to; Orleanism is a mere reminiscence kept alive by the heirs of the Citizen King; Bonapartism is a selfish scheme for the restoration of the jobbery and corruption of the Second Empire; only Republicanism is strong in the convictions and pa-

triotism of the people. The decline of Gambetta's influence and the bitter attacks upon him made by many of his former admirers do not seem to weaken the Republican idea in the least. France is self-governing to-day, not because of the talents and public services of any man or group of men, but because of an intelligent wish to govern herself, and a knowledge gained by an experience of ten years that order and prosperity at home and influence abroad can be enjoyed under a republic just as well as under a monarchy. France is the most prosperous country in Europe, and if not the strongest in a military sense, is certainly much stronger than at any time since the fall of the First Napoleon. It may well be claimed that with her reorganized army, freed from the manifold abuses that underwined its fighting power and led to the calamity of Sedan, she would now be able to cope successfully with Germany, which for a decade has been accounted the first military power of the world.

PRAYER FOR THE PRESIDENT

Yesterday in several States, upon executive recommendation, prayers were offered for the recovery of the President. The effort at a simultaneous supplication throughout the Union, for want of time or for some other reason, has failed; but prayers will also be offered to-morrow in several other States, and in none of them will the suggestion of Governor Hoyt of Pennsylvania be entirely disregarded. The answers which he has received from the Governors of the different States have been reverent and respectful. Ever since this great disaster befell the Republic, the churches and clergy have not been unmindful of that most natural resource of humanity in sorrowful emergencies, a special application to the Supreme Being for protection and salutary suc cor. Mere philosophy may find in this an evidence of helplessness and terror, and argue that according to a strict construction of the nature of Omnipotence and of Omniscience, prayer involves a logical absurdity. What is to be, is to be, and He doeth all things well. But the religion professed by a great majority of the people of the United States expressly enjoins its professors to ask that they may receive, and to seek that they may find. It recognizes a special and benevolent interposition of the Deity as possible and as probable in the hour of distress and danger. Whatever may be thought of its probability, it is certainly possible. All speculations which seek to limit the power of the Deity have their natural result in Atheism.

The greatest of women who have written English poetry begins one of the most touching of her lyrics with the lines : " 'There is no God' the foolish saith. But none 'there is no sorrow." Society as well as individuals may reach a weakness. There are calamities affecting masses which would appear to be limited only by some law unrevealed to the human mind. There are fatalities which our reason can assign to nothing but fate-a confession that their causes are inscrutable and their consequences unavoidable. Yet even the quiet and submissive Greek, when pestilence heaped the homes and the streets with dead, sought by sacrifice and prayer the pitiful interposition of Jove. If the polytheistical religions have their gods of terror, they have also their gods of beneficence. and there has never been a people savage enough to regard itself as independent of Divine mercy and goodness. Our Nation is trying the experiment of a complete severance of Church and State. There is no religion and no divinity in the Constitution, although upon several of our coins we have inscribed "In God we trust." This legend was adopted in an hour of great public peril, during which we did not cease to importune Heaven for its smile upon our divided and distracted land. We have prayers in Congress and in our courts of justice. We have regularly appointed days of thanksgiving, as well as days of hamiliation. It is noticeable, although it is not mysterious, that in spite of the Constitution, and of the loose opinions of some of the men who framed it, the religion of the people should have made itself felt in the Government. There is nothing strange in this. It would have been strange if it had been otherwise.

If a great national calamity had fallen upon us during the time in which our President had been actively exercising the functions of his great office, he would undoubtedly by proclamation have reminded the people of that which they prefessed to believe, and of the efficacy of prayer. But helpless upon the bed of pain, and himself the necessary object of supplication, it has been impossible for him to suggest to the people the daty of which they have been indirectly and unofficially reminded. Yet, if prayer be, as Montgomery sings, "the soul's sincere desire," no official call was needed. It is the sincere desire of millions of his countrymen that he may be restored to us, as strong as ever and as capable of public usefulness. No matter how that desire may otherwise find expression, it cannot do so more gracefully and sincerely than through forms which all sensible men respect, and which most regard as sacred. The tendency of this week's religious observances cannot be otherwise than elevating. In some way the anxiety of the general mind must find utterance. In some way the sickness of hope deferred and the feeling of suspense must find relief. We can do so little to help this suffering man, who is suffering because we placed burdens which could not be otherwise than weighty upon his shoulders, that in mere weakness we can only seek the aid of a higher than humar power, and leave the issue in the hands of God.

All through the morning of yesterday the hearts of millions accompanied the President upon his perilous journey, and hourly sought information of his progress. Those who do not believe that the Supreme Being works through

successful devotion of servants, in that fortu nate concurrence of circumstances which made the travel easy and brought it to a safe conclusion. The ancients would have represented the nymphs of the wave as welcoming the stricken magistrate to the invigorating neighborhood of the ocean; the simpler faith of our day will confine its gratitude to Him through whom Nature is the best of physicians, and who can send healing upon the wings of the grateful

SARE AT ELBERON. The wounded President left Washington at half-past six yesterday morning, and at twenty minutes past one was placed in the pleasant cottage selected for him close by the seashore at Elberon, New-Jersey. He bore the journey unexpectedly well. A trip of nearly 250 miles by rail, on a day as sultry and oppressive as was yesterday, is a fatiguing undertaking for a man in perfect health; but thanks to the excellent arrangements made by the railway officials in concert with the physicians-the car cooled | The surest way of keeping the standards of by ice-boxes and protected by wire netting from dust and einders, the elastic support for the bed, the steady, even rate of speed, the tracks value and necessity of a dignified and able put down in Sixth-st., Washington, to bring the car up to the smooth pavement, the track laid at Elberon from the station to the cottage door, and the careful and tender attention paid to every small detail-the patient suffered no harm.

When the train reached Philadelphia, and the President was told that the journey was half over, he is said to have replied that he was enjoying it, and that the day was the most interesting he had spent for a long time. We can imagine how grateful it must have been to and many millions of dollars, but our little the courageous sufferer to be taken from the room where he had struggled for life for more than nine weeks, and where every object was associated with his pain and helplessness, out into the open air, and then to be whirled along across the fields of Maryland, over the broad estuaries of the Chesapeake and the majestic Susquehanna, through the rich Pennsylvania farms and along the banks of the placid Delaware, with the hope of health to come from reaching the pure sea air all the time in his mind. The swift railroad ride must have seemed to the President like a race to escape from the near presence of death. Every mile the train made put Washington with its heavy malarious atmosphere and its painful associations further behind, and brought him nearer to the place where he had spent the only pleasant and restful days since his inauguration.

Probably no spot could be found possessing more favorable conditions for General Garfield's recovery than the little suburb of Long Branch called Elberon. The cottage to which he has been taken is separated from the beach only by a few rods of green lawe. All the invigorating quality of the pure sea air will come in at his windows. The country back of Elberon is well cultivated, and when the breeze blows from landward it will bring no miasmatle poisor to the sufferer's lungs. The cottage is one of a group that surround a small, quiet hotel, and is at some distance from the public road and far enough from Long Branch to be beyond the range of the crowds that frequent that popular summer resort. The September temperature at Elberon is remarkably even, and no unfavorable influence need be feared from warm days or cool nights. What is of great importance, because of its action on the mind of an enfeebled invalid, is the fact that the President likes the place and believes he will get well there. He spent a few happy, peaceful days at Elberon before he was shot by the miserable assassin. His mind was relieved from anxiety on account of his wife's health, his two oldest boys were ready to enter the college which was his own alma mater, he was about to make a journey with them to Williamstown from which he expected much pleasure in revisiting the scenes of his school days and meeting his classmates; and, freed ffrom the importunities of office-seekers and the wearying round of White House daties, he was able to enjoy at ease the society of his family and intimate friends. At Elberon, if anywhere, the President will recover. The whole country is profoundly thenkful that he has arrived there without any great drain upon his scant stock of vital force. All faces were bright yesterday when the telegraph brought the welcome news that he had reached the seashore in safety.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER. There have been disquisitions without end on the press and its power from men who knew nothing of either. Intelligent and critical discussions of the characteristics of the newspaper, its tendencies, its faults, its uses, by who are qualified to speak through an inside knowledge of the methods of journalism, are more rare. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, whose address before the Social Science Association we print, in large part, to-day, speaks not only as an accomplished man of letters and a keen yet kindly observer of the world at large, but also as an editor of many years' experience, who sees and appreciates both the excellences and the defects of the newspaper as the outsider cannot see them. Much of the criticism which is visited upon the journals-and by criticism we do not mean the abuse that comes from politicians who owe all their their notoriety to the newspapers, and think it easy to add to it by an occasional diatribe against their creators-comes from literary men, among whom in this generation of Americans Mr. Warner is conspicuous. Much of the intelligent defence of newspapers comes from the men who make them, and who know, therefore, how the responsibility for their shortcomings must be divided, and that the daily journal is often better than those who try to color its opinions to suit their own purposes, and wish its moral tone were nearer their own level. would like to see it. Mr. Warner therefore speaks both as critic and advocate; and if the critic keeps the floor longer than the advocate, it must be remembered that the past is secure, and that improvement in anything is usually secured only by dwelling on the fact that

It was doubtless for this reason that Mr. Warner chose to let the distinctive achievements of the American newspaper-its enter prise, its readiness to pour out money like water if there is news to be had for it, its methods of grouping and classifying news, and the like, in which it has taught journalism to the rest of the world-speak for themselves. The address is largely devoted to what he concedes to be the weak points of the American newspaper. Without stopping to inquire whether these criticisms are in all respects just, it will be well, perhaps, to point out the truth of Mr. Warner's observations upon the relations of the press and the public. A newspaper is a business enterprise, and must be conducted on business principles. Men are constantly asking favors from newspapers, which mean a sacrifice of space representing money, who would never dream of asking lawyers to take cases without fees, or expect their doctors to take their pay in thanks. The deadhead is disapmore. A delightful story comes from British Columbia. Some of the sagacious Kamloops robbed a store in Grand Prairie, and were feeble efforts of Bourbons and Bonapartists to forms, methods and powers of popular government, and are not to be greatly affected by the feeble efforts of Bourbons and Bonapartists to forms, methods and powers of popular government, and are not to be greatly affected by the feeble efforts of Bourbons and Bonapartists to forms, methods and powers of popular governments of business life, and the newspaper deadlead is disappearable forms, methods and powers of popular governments of business life, and the newspaper deadlead is disappearable forms, methods and powers of popular governments of business life, and the newspaper deadlead is disappearable forms, methods and powers of popular governments of business life, and the newspaper deadlead is disappearable forms, methods and powers for good must be left to their unbelief; those who think otherwise will see though the newspaper deadlead, distinguished to the erection of a building containing a chapel, reading room, etc.

Ex-Minister Noyes is quoted as saying that our financial prosperity is a marvel to Europeans. Baron Gardield demonstration this year. Plain words are best

in a business way. If the public does not support the best newspapers, it must expect to see the worst newspapers thrive. The daily journal is a product rather than a force. It will not only reflect but represent the age it lives in. It is true, and especially true, of our own country, that newspapers, in the hands of men having convictions and believing that they could, with this modern lever, help to move the world, have accomplished great things. Without them the movements of the past century for the furtherance of personal, religious and political liberty would have travelled at a smil's pace. But this was possible only because they had the support and sympathy of the best men and women of the community. The newspapers can lead, but leadership implies a following, and where none will follow none will be brave enough to lead. As a rule newspapers are what their readers make them. The responsibility of the subscriber is as great its way as that of the editor. our journalism high, and of raising them, is for

that portion of the public which knows the press to withhold its support altogether from newspapers which cater to deprayed tastes and are reckless of the truth, and to give it to newspapers which can safely be taken into the family, and are not only decent but just.

BREAK UP THE TRIBE.

After a while the Apaches concerned in the murderous attack on General Carr's command

will be caught. The chase may cost many lives

army will get them in a corner at last and force them to surrender. What shall be done with them then ? If the old method of dealing with savages who take part in the massacre of citizens or soldiers is followed, they will be put upon a reservation under a strong guard and their chiefs will be taken to Washington. The Government will pay the travelling expenses of the chiefs, board them at a hotel for a week or two, get from them in return for presents of money, clothing and trinkets a promise to be good Indians in future, and send them back to their tribe impressed with the idea that killing white people is a profitable business. Is it not high time to stop this nonsense? The Apache outbreak, if the accounts thus far received are correct, affords a fitting occasion for a new departure. These Indians were not at war even according to their own barbarous code of ethics. They resisted the arrest the medicine man, who was inciting them to hostility by firing upon the soldiers, but they were not at the time on the war-path, and have no claim to be treated as "hostiles." In point of fact, there is now no legal reason for applying the rules of war to any Indians who engage in hostilities against the Government. Congress has expressly declared that no tribe shall be regarded as a nation having the right to levy war and make treaties. A tribe or band that attacks citizens or soldiers has no better status, if brought under the strict letter of the law, than a gang of Western outlaws who stop a railway train and commit robbery and murder. In practice, however, we still defer to the Indian's notion that he belongs to a nation apart from ours, and is not a common criminal but a brave warrior when he helps butcher a detachment of troops or a party of emigrants. There can be no excuse of a state of war for the attack on General Carr's command. Other bands of Apaches had been committing depredations upon the settlements in Arizona, but the White Mountain band had been peaceable. Their assault upon the sold-

iers was treacherous and dastardly. It should be punished in a way to discourage future crimes of the sort. The ringleaders should receive prompt and exemplary chastisement, and the tribal organization should be broken up. If it were once understood that a tribe which commits such an outbreak loses its right to a separate organized existence, the effect would be most wholesome. To treat the tribe as the real criminal and destroy its organization would be more effective than hanging a hundred men. We say this without prejudice to the hanging of those who have committed murder, if it can be legally man

The tap from Mr. Pocketbookwalter's barrel in Ohio is said to be running a very feeble stream. He spends a little money on his Nincompoop Bureau, but not much anywhere else. It is said that he has discovered that his chances for election are small, and that he has observed that he does not propose to squander his money on a losing race. It is com plained of him among the Democrats that he spends more time consulting with Mr. Tilden in New-York than he does with them, and that he has promised Mr. Tilden that if he is elected Governor he will use his influence to secure the Ohio delegation for Tilden in 1884. All of which rumors are more or less in-teresting and should be taken for what they are worth.

The people have no interest in politics. They are thinking only of the President.

There are abundant evidences that the Republicans of this State are in no mood for a wrangle, and in no position for one either, for they are all Garfield

It would be a great comfort to the Democrats if they could shout "carpet-bagger" at either of the Republican candidates for Governor in Virginia or Mississippi. Both men are Southerners, however, and there is nothing to be said against them, save that they are in favor of free voting and faur counting. This does not seem to be a taking issue for a campaigu.

If Candidate Ludlow stumps Ohio he should take one of his wine presses along with him. It would draw" like a porous plaster He might have an automatic prohibition attachment invented, warranted to break the press whenever it should be used to make wine for bibulous purposes. An exhibition of the press with this improvement would awaken widespread interest, and if it did not make votes it would aivertise the press, which would probably please Mr. Ludlow full as well.

Will some of the Northern Democratic orators go South to stump for the Bourbons? The Bourbons have sometimes been up here to stump for the Democrats, but they have always helped the Republicans more than the Democrats, so that there is no return to be made for value received. Still we should like to see some of our Northern Democrats giving their Southern brethren a lift. They would amuse the North if they produced no other effect.

John Kelly says there are thieves among the Reorganized Democrats. A more regular way would be for him to say they have "backbone." We feel authorized to break it gently to Mr.

Hendricks that he will not run for the Presidency There does not seem to be much left in Washington except malarus, Guiteau and George C. Gorham. The public is entirely willing to see those three fight it out among themselves.

PERSONAL.

Princess Stephanie is far from well, and is going to spend part of the winter in Italy. Princess Louise will return to England from Ger-

many about the end of this month, will then go to Balmoral on a farewell visit to her mother, and will leave Liverpool for Canada on October 20.

Mr. Francis Parkman, who has been in London consulting the Colonial documents in the Record Office, in the interest of his work on Montealm, is about to return to America.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbiit has given \$500 to the Railroad Men's Association of Troy, and the money is

Rothschild said to him recently: "The finance prosperity of the United States is without a paralle in the history of the world. Yen are drawing from all the treasuries of the Old World to fill your own.

Mr. George Cavendish Bentinek, with his young American wife and baby daughter, arrived at their English heme at Branksea Island a few weeks ago, There were hearty demonstrations of welcome and respect from the tenants on the estate—these domonstrations including an address and triumphal arches.

Mr. Charles Lamb Kenney, successful dramatist, author and critic, has just died in London. He became a journalist at nineteen, but afterward associated bimself with M. de Lesseps in the Sugg Canal scheme, Mr. Kenney's principal works are "The Gates of the East," a bjography of Balfe and
"The Life and Letters of Balzae." He wrote the
libretti of the "Grand Duchess," the "Princess of
Trebizonde" and "La Belle Helene."

Some time ago a London critic happened to refer to a certain water-color picture as an oil-painting and Mr. Whistler immediately and joyfully correcte the mistake in the newspapers. Since then the critic has gone to live in Whistler's pet house, which when the painter got into debt, was sold over his when the painter got into debt, was sold over his head. Whistler lives so near that he watchesthat present occupant, and with not too much good will. "He has the house," he says, "and I see him come and go, but all the time he has my arrow sticking into him "—the arrow being, in Mr. Whistler's opinion, the prompt rebuke administered in regard to the water-color.

Great is the decorum of Albert Victor and George, the sons of the Prince of Wales. On only one occasion, at Melbourne, did Prince Albert show much animation, and that was when he heard a bystander speak in admiring terms of his father. The young Prince started forward and shook the man heartily by the hand. Prince George, the younger brother takes great care of his personal appearance. On emerging from an Australian gold mine he created some amusement by his distress on finding his clothes soiled and his hair rumpled. Nor was he happy until a looking-glass and brush were procured, by the aid of which to readjust his toilet.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Daily News reports that the Shah of Persia is preparing for a third visit to Europe in 1882.

GENERAL NOTES.

B. C. Mercer, the man from McKean County, Penn., who purchashed the Main Exhibition Building at the recent auction sale, is much pleased with his bargain and not in the least disposed to credit the natured people who assure him that he has a white ele-phant on his hands. Mr. Mercer had no definite plan for utilizing his purchase, but, to use his own words;
"simply thought that a chance to get vight and a haif
million pounds of good from at leas than Jank prices of
fered a promising speculation." He says that the lroa
alone was worth more than he paid for the entire structure and has since increased fifty thousand dodiars in

The Russian military budget rose from 181. and has risen for 1881 to 206,000,000 roubles. The finan, cial condition of the country has warned the Gover ment to use all possible care in the military administration, and, as a first step, the Minister of War has recor mended the formation of four great territorial armies bined from the ten military districts of St. Peters burg, Finfand, Wilna, Warsaw, Kief, Odessa, Charkow, Moscow, Kasan and the Caucasus. By this means it is expected that a large saving will be effected. Many hundred officials of the Countissariat have already been dismissed, and it is said that other important changes will soon follow, all directed to the same end—the reduction

The English press and public are at last beginning to perceive that it would be a possible thing to improve in certain particulars the management and com struction of English rallway trains, and under this pres sure it is not improbable that the companies will event ually do away with some of the absurdities which would not have been tolerated a single day in this country The Pall Mail Gazette declares that the looking of the carriage doors is a mystery, and maintains that no use. carringe doors is a mystery, and maintains that no use, ful purpose whatever is served by making every passanger a prisoner. On a few of the Scotch and Emplish lines this practice has already been abandoned, to the satisfaction of the public and the advantage of the companies. There is room for much improvement in this direction without going so far as to unitate that tender and peculiarly American regard for individual rights which suffers a man to get on or off a moving train according to kisown sweet will, and encourages bables to play along the track.

The Targette Co. 1.

The Toronto Globe, commenting upon the expected announcement that the Welland Canal is open for traffic, says: "No practical man, however, believes that the opening of the canal will be anything more than a form, so far as any actual business is concerned this season. The difficulties in the way of working the valves re. main as great as ever in the absence of the turbine wheels which were to remedy the defects in the mechanism. There is a considerable delay in furnishing these, and from the present aspect of matters it is not at all likely that they will be in place for two months to come. Prac, inexperienced, stupid and careless lock-tenders will dis-arrange the mechanism, and that accidents and delays will be of frequent occurrence."

There is a baby in Philadelphia, the pride and hope of a letter-carrier, which was born on the day President Garfield was shot. By some mysterious psychophysical sympathy the infant's health has closely fel. psychological reporter of The Philadelphia Times thus describes the phenomenon: "The day on which the President's physicians gave up his case there was a regnlar panic in the letter-carrier's house. The letter-carrier's baby had only been able to take liquid nourishment, and on that day it soured on its stomach and everybody began to believe it was going to die. But the President got better next day, and the letter-carrier dismissed his doctor. From that hour the baby became famous in the neighborhood. Instead of rashing off to see the bulthe neighborhood. Instead of rushing off to see the bul-letins the people came in to see how the letter-carrier's baby was getting along. The other night the baby howled and the neighborhood put their heads out of the windows and said: 'The President is werse.' And so the official bulletin from the White House showed the next morning. The next day the letter-carrier's baby was very low, but railled with the President and cried for liquid nourish-ment, which it took in the natural way and retained.' The White House showed a similar condition of affain there. The face of the letter-carrier's wife would then brighten beautifully, and she would say to the curious neighbors: 'The President's condition is more favorable than it was at this hour yesterday,' whereupon the pa-triotic people of that region would be greatly rejoiced.'

PUBLIC OPINION

The Democrats should nominate Tilden and Bookwalter for President and Vice-President in 1884. Two "barls" are better than one,—(Burington Hawkeepye (Rep.) We entertain no doubt that General Arthur's

sense of henor, his appreciation of the fitness of things and his knowledge of the will of the people, would place his conduct above criticism, should be be called upon to serve as President pro tem.—[Boston Herald (Ind.)

Parties are hereafter to succeed or fail just as they present for pepular support good or bad candidates. It is no longer a choice between principles and men, but a choice between principles with good men to support them and principles with bad or lag different men.—(Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

MR. ARTHUR'S AWKWARD POSITION.

MR. ARTHUR'S AWKWARD POSITION.

From The Troy Times (18e4).

It has seemed to us from the first that in the absence of legislation the Vice-President is placed in a cruelly embagrassing artifude. Should be make his appearance in Washington uninvited, and proposes to place himself at the head of the Executive Department of the Government by virtue of a theory promulgated by himself that President Garfield is unfit to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate, he might be confronted with awkward complications resulting in ruinous discomfiture. Suppose the Cabinet, backed by the medical men in charge of the President's case, should declare the latter perfectly competent to meet any absolutely necessary call upon his attention in the line of efficing duty, and the President in his own behalf were to reject the proposed interference, what could the Vice President do then? Inevitably, it would be necessary for him to beat an ignormation retreat, under a running fine of ridicule and denunciation, the edicets of which must be utterly disastrous to his reputation.

PEACE!

Prom The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

Every consideration of public propriety and decency equally commands peace. The President lies trembling between life and death under the shot of an assessin. He is not merely the Chief Markistrate of the Republic, but the chosen leader of our party and the great representative of our principles, to whom every Republican, most of all in this supreme hour, owes his hearty support. In the presence of the peril which hangs over sim, who will venture to precipitate an unseemly wrangie! Who will be rash enough to drag in a question of controversy and a purpose of punishment? Who will dare revive not merely the issues of list wired but the very challenge which was not and rebaked in the nomination of the now prostrate President! In the name of the bosorable union of last winter, in the name of the stricken President himself, the earnest Republicans of the State command peace. Whoever shall mawarrantably disturb this harmony, whoever shall wantonly threaten this peace, will justly provoke the indignation of all right-minded men.

From The Duffulo Erm